Bellevarla

PRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1867.

HON. GEORGE S. HOUSTON.

Letters were received in this city yesterday an nouncing in positive terms the re-election of this distinguished gentleman in the 6th district, Alabama.

BLACK-REPUBLICANISM AGAINST THE CONSTI-

Since the final refusal of the democrats who were drawn into the support of Fremont last year to go with the black republicans in all their schemes in the several States, which for years they had so steadily and effectually resisted, the latter have been in search of the means of securing the fidelity of those who had quietly rebuked them for their want of manly frankness in their opposition to the constitution because it recognises slavery wherever permitted by the States. Through the agency of black-republicanism, this more frank-spoken portion of the party has become too large to be trifled with. Its real head, Gerrit Smith, is a plain, straightforward abolitionist. It became essential to secure the active efforts of the thousands whom he controls, which could only be done by openly espousing the views and principles which have guided his action. Hence, Gov. Seward's papers, the Albany Evening Journal, New York Tribune, and others, have come out in professions, doubtless satisfactory to Mr. Smith and the party which follows him. Mr. Smith, in a speech, laid down the following as the basis of the action of himself and friends:

"Having now said what I did not, I will proceed to say for what I did come here. It was for only one thing; and that is, to beseek you to know no law for slavery, and to trample under foot wholever claims to be a law for elavery. Possibly, however, there are persons in this assembly who would stop me on the very threshold of my argument by telling me that the constitution is for slavery. But what if it is? What if, from beginning to end, it is all for slavery? That does not make slavery a law; that does not make the constitution a law for slavery. That but proves that the constitution itself is no law. The first thing in regard to any statute, constitution, or decree is, not to determine by means of it what other things are or are not law, but whether itself is or is not law. Preliminary to applying the yard-stick to the measurement of the cloth is the inquiry whether it is a yard-stick—whether it is a true measure? true measure!
"The constitution cannot be a law for slavery. It cannot be, for slavery.

other reason than that, so fur as it may be for slavery, Just so far it is void for absurdity.

This is simply the "higher law" of Gov. Seward, openly and frankly proclaimed. It is the sincere expression of one who denies the validity and binding obligation of the constitution, instead of the insidious assault of one who wishes to accomplish the same purpose without making a manly avowal of his purposes. That Mr. Smith's denial of the obligations of the constitution is in perfect harmony with the views of the black-republican party, we extract from the Albany Evening Journal the following authoritative avowal:

"Besides, we should object to the recognition of the idea that there can be any property in slaves. It is not good policy to bribe people to give up what was never justly theirs. Nevertheless, let the convention be held and the subject

It cannot now be doubted that the black-republi can party are the real, and are becoming the avow ed, enemies of our national constitution, and that nothing short of destroying all respect for its provisions and authority will satisfy those engaged in a crusade against it. Can any one with democratic blood in his veins countenance these worse than mad schemes? Will one such, not bought over to the enemies of the Union, follow and aid in treason to and the downfall of the constitution, the invaluable legacy of our forefathers? Is there a patriot, a friend of the Union and our democratic institutions, who is so lost to sense and duty as not sternly to rebuke this open denunciation of our constitution? We last year warned our countrymen that black republicanism would end in an effort to destroy the constitution and institutions reared under its protection. Many of the Fremont party disavowed any such intention. But it is now openly declared, and by the highest authority in that party. We hope the entire public press will speak out boldly, and let the people know whether they are for the Union and constitution or for treason to both.

THE ELECTION IN TEXAS.

The democratic candidates for State officers and for Congress, all of whom are unquestionably elected, are as follows viz .

Governor-Hardin R. Runnels. Lieutemant-governor—Francis R. Lubbock.
Land Office commissioner—Francis M. Whita
Congress—western district—Guy M. Bryan.
Do' castern district—John H. B.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.—At length, we think, suspense i The Finst District.—At langut, we talk, suspense at an end, and it seems to be definitely ascertained that Dr. Shaw is elected. Yesterday, at noon, it was positively stated at Weldon that Shaw's majority was 13. The Raleigh Standard gives it as 12 majority for Shaw. It is a close shave, but it was expected to be so. The delegation from this State will stand 7 democrats to 1

Wilmington (N. C.) Herald of Wednesday evening. An intelligent and reliable correspondent at Williamstown, North Carolina, writes to us on Tuesday evening: "Dr. Shaw is certainly elected. The sheriffs of the different counties of his district will meet tomorrow. It is believed that his official majority will be fifty-two."

HON. J. B. SUTHERLAND.

The following complimentary notice of this dis tinguished gentleman appears in a late number of the Madison (Wisconsin) Argus:

JUDGE SUTHERLAND, OF PENNSYLVANIA.—He was a ladison when only one house was erected in the "Foun-ake country," and was at Fond du Lac at the same carly period. His son, Thomas Sutherland, esq., was for many years a highly respected citizen of Madison, which he left in 1852 for California, where he now resides. Judge Sutherland was a member of Congress ten years from Philadelphia, during a portion of J. Q. Adams's and

all of Jackson's administration. He was associated while there, in debate and action, with the first men of the rethere, in debate and action, with the first men of the re-public—Buchanan, Randolph, McDuffie, Silas Wright, J. Q. Adams, Everett, Barbour, Livingston, Choate, and a host of others who made the Congress of those days the most splendid deliberative body in the world. During a large portion of the time he occupied the important posi-tion of charges of the Covenities on Company in the tion of chairman of the committee on Commerce, in the duties of which he displayed rare ability and vigor, and rendered great service to the vital interests under his charge. As a parliamentary scholar he has no superiors and few equals—a work published by him on that subject being regarded as high authority on all parliamentary questions.

questions.

Many years after his retirement from Congress, he assisted in obtaining the bounty-land law for soldiers and seamen, his exertions during four years devoted to its success—making his name honored and familiar as a usehold word among the many thousand veterans who we fought their country's battles on land and sea du-

ring the present century.

He served in the Pennsylvania legislature and in Congress with Mr. Buchanan, and has retained for forty years an honored place in the confidence and esteem of the us statesman now at the head of the nation a green old age he has the vigor, activity, and fresh spirits of youth—which may he long retain and enjoy!

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND FOREIGN CAPI-

The encouragement which the Brazilian governtion of the many works of internal improvement so President. indispensably necessary in developing the exhaust less resources of this young and flourishing empire has for some time past attracted the attention of the moneyed classes both in Europe and the United States. The spirit of enterprise has fairly taken start in Brazil, and already several works of grea public utility have been so far completed, or are nov being pushed forward with so much success and vigor, that we may expect soon to witness a com plete revolution in the productive industry, as wel as in the foreign commerce, of this extensive empire. In the province of Pernambuco, for instance the planters have heretofore been obliged, and ever at present are, to a great extent, necessitated, bring their sugar and cotton to market by horse con veyance-a distance of from twenty to one hundred leagues-during the dry season, when it is almost im possible to procure the necessary supply of food and water. The difficulty in bringing the produce of the interior to market, or within any reasonable distance from a scaport, has been the great drawback upon Brazilian industry; hence the impertance attach ed to the works of internal improvement now contemplated or commenced in different parts of the empire. The credit of Brazil, we are grati fied to say, is good in the leading money markets of the world, and justly so; for, with a most commendable spirit of liberal foresight, the government has indicated its willingness to aid in these works of improvement, and affords every necessary guarantee to those who may be disposed to embark their capital in such enterprises. We know not the precis amount of United States capital now invested in Brazilian securities. It is considerable, however, and we believe is increasing in amount from year to year. We have before us an official document, from which we derive some interesting information in re spect to British moneyed enterprise, beyond the pale of ordinary commerce, in Brazil. In the five provinces of Pernambuco, Paraiba, Alagoas, Rio Grande do Norte, and Ceara, containing altogether an area of about 190,000 square miles, over which is spread a population of 2,000,000 souls, the amount of British capital invested in works of public improvement exeeds \$11,000,000, and the whole of this sum is either actually paid in or the payment when required is amply guarantied.

The following statement will show how this large

amount is invested:	
Employed in regular commerce	\$5,000,000
For shipping (130 vessels, average 200 tons, at \$50)	1,300,000
Railway from Pernambuco to Agra Petra	
Gas Company	400,000
Soan factory	150,000
Coasting line of steamers	125,000
Two foundries	125,000
Patent slips	40,000
Total	11,140,000

Of the above, the railway, the gas company, the soap factory, the coasting steamers, and the patent slip are all privileged to a greater or less extent The railway has a guarantee of 7 per cent. upon a capital of \$6,000,000; 5 per cent. of which is to be paid by the imperial treasury, and 2 per cent. by the provincial. Besides this, the company has the right of all mines that may be discovered on either side of the line for twenty miles, and the lands for the permanent way. &c., are to be surrendered to it free of all charges for the sum of \$175,000.

The principal articles of export from the five provnces already named are sugar, cotton, and hides. The quantity of sugar exported averages annually from 60,000 to 70,000 tons; of cotton about 17,000. 000 pounds; and of hides about 500,000. The value of these exports in 1855 was \$7,268,781; though the annual average, during the past six years, was only \$6,511,540. The average annual value of imports during the same period, was \$7,792,215. The imports may be classified as follows:

From Great Britain: Manufactures of cotten, linen, wool, silk, hardware, machinery, arms, earthenware, codfish, butter, coals, &c.

France : Manufactures of silks, wine, perfumery, bi jouetrie, butter, &c. United States: Manufactures of cotton, flour, tea

Spain: Wine and fruits.

Portugal: Wine, fruits, hams, and sausages. Sweden: Iron, pitch, tar, and planks,

Denmark : Pitch, far, and planks, Sardinia: Perfumery, flour, paper, and olive oil.

Prussia: Wine and planks.

Hanse Towns: Manufactures of cotton and linen ordage, gin, &c.

Buenos Ayres: Dried beef.

The vast extent of territory embraced in these provinces, the unequalled fertility of soil, and a climate whose salubrity is proverbial, are, of them selves, sufficient guarantees that any works of im provement which will facilitate the transportation to market of the cotton, sugar, and hides which they produce, and of the coffee, rice, indigo, cochineal, tea, and other tropical productions for the cultivation of which this part of Brazil is so well adapted must necessarily offer a safe and remunerative investment to capitalists, especially when such works are under the special protection and fostering care of an enlightened and liberal government.

FREE SUFFRAGE IN NORTH CAROLINA At the late election in North Carolina "free suffrage" was adopted by an overwhelming vote of the people of the State. As most of our readers may not fully understand the question, we make room for the following explanation as furnished by the Raleigh Standard .

"Our State constitution provides that no one shall vote for a senator in the State legislature who does not own fifty acres of land. The constitution also provides that no amendment shall be made to that instrument unless a bill for that purpose shall have passed one general assembly by a three-fifths vote of all the members, and the next general assembly by a two-thirds vote of all the members; nor shall the said amendment even then be made unless approved by a majority of the people, landholders and non-landholders, at the ballot-box. An amendment, striking out this freehold qualification for a voter in the Senate, and extending the right of suffrage to all native and naturalized citizens who may have paid taxes, was passed by the three-fifths vote in 1854, and "Our State constitution provides that no one shall

to all native and naturalized citizens who may have paid taxes, was passed by the three-fifths vote in 1854, and by the two thirds vote in 1856, and was submitted to the people to be approved or rejected at the late election.

"This measure originated with the democratic party in 1848, when Governor Reid, the author of it, was in the field for the first time as their candidate for governor. It encountered the decided opposition of the late whig party, many of whose leaders labored for years to defeat it. But the democrats stood by it firmly and manfully, and it has at last triumphed by an immense majority."

Further advices from Mexico confirm the election of

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Senate of the United States, when full, con prises sixty-two members—two for each of the thirtyment holds out to foreign capitalists in the prosecu- one States. It is at present constituted as follows:

60	Frendent		- amendment (and) to the	-
ĕ	Democratic senators in I	loman	; opposition senators in date.	
,	ALABAMA, EST	ires.	менидан. Екріге	¥.
,	Clement C. Clay, jr	1859	Churles E. Stuart 18	50
g	Renjamin Fitzpairick	1901	Zish. Unumitier	uq
ᅨ	ARKANSAN.		MINISTER,	-
i	Wm. K. Sebastian	1861	Albert G. Brown	63
9	CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE		The state of the s	
9	Lafayette S. Foster	1861	James S. Green	61
ij	James Dixon	1863	NEW HAMPSHEE.	63
	CALIFORNIA.		John P. Hale	510
Ü	David C. Broderick	7.0489	Daniel Chick	59.6
	DELAWARE.		William H. Seward18	
ij	Martin W. Bates	1850 1863		
ij	PLORIBA.		NEW JERREY.	
	David L. Yulee	1861	NEW JERSEY. William Wright	59
S	GRORGIA.	1000		
Ü	Robert Toombs	1859	David S. Reid	59
	The second of th	1001		
	INDIANA.		onto.	ä
	Graham N. Fitch	1861 1863	OHIO. George E. Pugh. 18 Benj. F. Wade. 18	61 60
	ILLINOIS.		PENNHYLVANIA.	
	Stephen A. Douglas	1859 1861	PRNNSYLVANIA. William Bigler	61
	TONE'A		RHODE DILAND.	
		1859	### RHOOM ISLAND. Philip Allen	19
	James Harian	1001	BOTTH CANOTINA	
и	Take D. Thomston	1859	Josiah J. Evans	59
	John J. Crittenden	1861	Josiah J. Evans 18 [A democrat] 18	81
d	LOUDGANA.		TENNESSEE.	H
	Judah P. Benjamin	1859	John Bell 18 [A democrat] 18 TELAS. 18 Sam Houston 18 [A democrat] 18	59 63
	MAINE.		TEXAS,	4
	Wm. Pitt Fessenden	1859	Sam Houston	19
	Hannibal Hamlin	1863	[A democrat]18	63
	MASSACHESETTS.		VERHONT.	
	Henry Wilson	1863	VERMONT. Jacob Collamer	63
	James A. Pearce	1861	R. M. T. Hunter 18	50
1	Anthony Kennedy	1863	R. M. T. Hunter 18. James M. Mason 18. INSIX. 18.	63
	Charles Durbes	manu.	18	61
	James R. Doolittle			83
9	10	CAPIT	LATION.	
	Democrats	SHOULD BE		37
1758 H	Deliporatio Integrally 1111			
8			ACY FIRM AND UNITE	D
	EV	ERY	WHERE,	

The following timely remarks appear in the Co. inth (Mississippi) Republican of the 8th instant:

inth (Mississippi) Republican of the 8th instant:

Whilst the abolitionists of the free States and the ultras of the South are making a ferocious war upon the national democracy and the administration for faithfully fulfilling a pledge which the whole democracy made to Kansas at Cincinnati, the conservative, patriotio, influential men throughout the entire Union are unanimous in endorsing the administration. In every State of the Union, from Maine to Texas, there are able men and powerfully-edited papers doing their duty to the administration. That great national organization which never fails sconer or later to triumph, whose victory over all factious opposition is eventually as certain as the laws of nature, stands by the administration of James Buchanan. The strong ties which connect the national democracy have ties which connect the national democracy haven broken. The links, thank Heaven! which bind the democracy of Pennsylvania to the democracy of Mississippi are strong as those of that great chain which artisans are forging to raise the sunken fleet of Schaste

The good sense of the national democracy of the North

has taught them that the violent denunciations of the national democracy in the South proceed from a class of extreme politicians, who, less fortunate than prophets, have no influence either at home or abroad.

While a host of able men, backed by the conservative masses, are defending Walker and the administration as far south as Louisiana and Texas, with whose noble tributes to the integrity of James Buchanan we might fill every issue of our paper, our brethren of the North are grappling in fierce struggle with the "freedom-shrickers" of Maine and western New York. We copy the following from the Marion (Alabama)

ommonwealth of the 3d instant:

The opponents of Mr. Buchanan's admin The opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration, ever since the inaugural address of Gov. Walker, of Kansas, made its appearance, have raised a hue-and-cry that the South has been sold by Mr. Buchanan and Gov. Walker to the free-soilers. This hue-and-cry was raised to defeat the democracy in the approaching elections, but the know-nothing "shrickers" now find at the close of the canvass that they are wofully disappointed in their expectations.

tions.

The policy suggested by Gov. Walker to be pursued in Kansas is calculated to quiet the agitation of the slavery question—a thing which the South heartily desires to see accomplished. But the free-soilers are for keeping up this agitation until after the presidential election in 1860. The salvation of themselves and party depends upon the keeping up of this agitation, and conservative men of all parties see through the shallowness of their intentions, and are boldly coming up to the support of Gov. Walker in his attempt to crush out this agitation, and restore peace and quiet to our distracted country.

The Columbia South Carolinian of Tuesday says "The delegates to the southern commercial conven-tion met at Knoxville yesterday, and we feel sure that no similar convention has contained more of intellectual and practical men than this. We expect to hear of some thing having been done of value and importance."

ELECTION OF GEN. MOORE

The Mobile Register of the 8th says : "Through a gentleman from Greene county we learn good tidings of the election in the Tuscaloosa congre-sional district. The hitherto invincible Billy Smith, v sonal district. The numeror invincible Billy Smith, we are informed, is beaten by over one thousand votes by Gen. Moore. Greene, Sumter, Pickens, Fayette, Perry, and Bibb have all gone democratic by handsome majorities. In Tuscaloosa Smith's majority has been reduced one-half from the election two years ago. The fact is settled that the Alabama delegation in Congress will be entirely democratic."

LATER FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

By the way of New York we have advices from Rio to July 5. The Commercial Advertiser says :

The city is reported to be healthy. There were 849 patients in the hospital, but none of them, it was said, were the victims of the yellow fever. Two fatal cases of that disease, however, occurred on the 4th of July.

The British fleet, consisting of the steam frigate Furious, Commodore Osborne, and fifteen steam trans-

rious, Conc...odore Osborne, and fifteen steam trans-ports and gun-boats, sailed en route for China on the 4th of July.

The American national anniversary was celebrated by

Rio vessels of all nations, dressing in their best, and the men-of-war saluted the American flag.

The American barque Conrad, from New Orleans, with a cargo of 2,350 bbls, of flour, commenced to discharge at 3 o'clock, p. m., July 3, and at the end of twenty-four hours had taken in 4,000 bags of coffee, and been cleared made ready for sea.

and made ready for sea.

The Imperial Parliament was in session. Among the subjects under debate was one to pay the custom-house and other employees sufficient salaries to support them. At present the stipends of officials in Brazil are little more

Another project contemplates the complete revision of se commercial code, and the enactment of more liberal the commercial commercial laws. commercial laws.

A contract has been entered into for the construction of an imperial highway from Rio to the distant province of Minas Goraes, where all the diamonds come from. A railroad is to follow.

1. To promote the colonization of the country by every racticable means.

2. To promote all milroad projects: the opening of new roads, streets, and public squares; the construction of new edifices, and the distribution of the lower orders

dvantageously.

3. To secure city and country property a la credit

To undertake any operations in credit tending to develop the resources of the country.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Notice to Mariners.—The following translation of th original notice has been received from F. W. Behu, United States consul at Messina :

Ministry and Secretary of State's Royal Office of the Lord Lieutenant in the Royal Dominions beyond the Frao. Home DEPARTMENT.

Notice to Mariners .- Exhibitions of a light in the port

The present fixed light on St. Rainlert Tower, in N. lat. 38 11 30, and E. long. 13 14 40, meridian of Paris, lat 38 11 30, and E. long. 13 14 40, meridian of Paris, will be substituted by one a la Fresnel, and will be a fixed white light, varied every two minutes by a bright

It will be exhibited on and after the 15th of July of the current year.

The tower is square, about 38 metres 73² high, and

the superstructure is octagon.

The light is elevated 40 metres 77 above the level of the sea, and may be seen at the distance of 12 miles 60 o a degree. Palermo, 1857.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Minnesola Indian Difficulties. Letter from the Lowe Sioux Agency. - An interesting letter, giving details of the Indian hostilities at Yellow Medicine, was received yesterday morning by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from J. W. Cullen, superintendent of Indian affairs for the northwestern superintendency, dated Lower Sioux Agency, July 26. On the 9th ult. a third council was hold at the Upper Sioux Agency with all the Indians that were there at that time, including all the Upper Sioux except the See-see-tons, from the neighborhood of Big Stone Lake, who arrived a few days subsequently. The delivery of Inkapadutah and his band, who had committed the Spirit Lake murders, was again demanded, and the Indians were informed that the superintendent was instructed by their "Great Father" to withhold their annuities until these murderers were brought to justice A portion of the Lower Sioux, after counselling among themselves, the next day informed the agent that they would go after Inkapadutah if United States soldiers were sent after them, but not otherwise.

The same demand was made of the Medaway Kanton and Wah-pa-contah bands with a similar result. In the mean time, the matter had been submitted to Major Sherman, who was in command at that time at the Yellow Medicine. Major Sherman declined sending any sol-diers with the Indians, because there were then but a small detachment of twenty-five men, ten infantry, be sides his battery, with him, which of course was not adapted to service of that kind, and because he did not believe, from the feeling exhibited, that the Indians were

sincere. He feared treachery.

From the close relationship existing between these In dians, and for the purpose of exciting a restraining influ ence against depredations in the future, the superintend ent declined sending soldiers with these Indians in search of the murderers, admonishing them that if they decline complying with his demands soldiers would be sent by "Great Father." and that the consequences might b that innocent persons might suffer as well as the guilty,

and no payment of any kind would be made to them.

On the 13th they declined going without soldiers beh sent with them. On the 14th, on the return of the su-perintendent to Yellow Medicine, he found all the Upper ioux Indians, who were known as annuity Indians, co lected together, numbering nearly five thousand, with something like, one hundred Yancton lodges, and one hundred Yanctoniais. After counselling with them, and finding a bad state of feeling, he despatched John Burns, as messenger, to Dunleith, to communicate to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by telegraph. At this time great alarm and excitement existed among the whites in the neighborhood of the several agencies. All work was suspended on the farms, and those who had families sent

On the 13th Colonel Abercrombie arrived from Fort Randal with four companies of United States troops, numbering two hundred men. One company of about thirty-five men were sent to relieve the company with Major Sherman, who had been ordered to join their regiment on their way to Utah.

On the evening of the 15th a soldier was deliberately tabbed by an Indian, a See-see-ton, close by the camp of Major Sherman, without any provocation whatever The Indian escaped, and was harbored by the See-see tons in their lodges. This circumstance, of course, produced a crisis. Major Sherman immediately sent an officer to demand the immediate delivery of the Indian. The Indians received the officer with two hundred of their runs pointed at him. The demand, however, was made and the Indians finally promised to bring him the next morning. The next day about twenty-five hundred warriors came down from their edges, painted, and evi-dently prepared for fight, and asked for a council. Major Sherman told them that the superintendent would not old a council with them with guns in their hands, and would not talk to them, but demanded them to give up

him up. Major Sherman went forward with his interprereceive him, when another Indian stepped forward took the guilty Indian, placed him on his horse, and cardians followed.

The superintendent learned subsequently that it had een the intention of the Indians to attack the camp, expecting all the officers and himself to come forward to re eive the Indian.

ediately after this occurrence, Major Sherman, imm dered his battery ready for action, and sent word to the Indians that if the Indian was not delivered into his hands they would have to put up with the consequences. the following morning the Indian was brought in and de livered up. He was not hung, as had been determined, but placed under guard, hopes being entertained of the ecovery of the soldier.

" Little Crow." who was at the Lower Agency, havin eard of the proposed attack, offered his services, an ssisted the soldiers to drive the Yangtons out of the

The next day the Indians requested a council, to which they came without arms. The superintendent informed lelivery of Inkapadutah or a war with the United States leaving them to counsel by themselves.

f "Little Crow," came forward and said that they wer willing to go after Inkapadutah and his band. After few turns, the See-see-tons determined to join the Lower Sioux. The superintendent required that each band should furnish a quota to make up the party to be sent under command of "Little Crow," and that the immediate relatives of Inkapadutah should furnish two mes more than the other bands.

As the Indians had not received any of their ities, and were unable to furnish supplies for an expe dition, provisions were given to them by the superintend

Before the party had been despatched, the Upper Sion were collected in council, and the See-see-tons were sen home, provisions sufficient to keep them from want hav-ing been given to them. While holding a "talk" with the Yanctons, the Indian who was under guard for stabbing the soldier escaped, and ran towards the council, the guard firing after him. Immediately all was confusion No one being injured except the prisoner, who finally es-

On the next day, the 19th instant, the party started after Inkapadutah. That he might be assured that the Indians were sincere, and would faithfully perform their romises, the superintendent sent his interpreter, Joseph Campbell, and six half-breeds, with them. The party ered in all one hundred and twenty-five besides the half-breeds. Each Indian pledged himself that he would not return until they had exterminated Inkapadutah and

The superintendent would remain at the agency until the return of the expedition and the arrival of the special agent of the department, and, should Inkapadutah be

brought in, would proceed with the payment of the an-

The upper Indians had collected for the paym their women and children. Being in a destitute condi-tion, provisions were furnished to them to keep them

from starving, and they were sent to their homes The superintendent had just received reliable information that the Yanctons had driven all the settlers from the neighborhood east of the Big Sioux river. He was apprehensive of trouble with them, as they were in lestitute condition, and had requested the recall of Cap tain Nobles' party, who are engaged in making the

On the 19th a portion of the Yanctons expressed then selves favorable to making a treaty. The superintenden told them that he would report their wishes to the de partment. He believed that it would be necessary to adjust the difficulties between the Yanctons and the Sec ec-tons before entering into a treaty with them. The Yanctons claim that the See-see-tons have, in the treaty

of 1851, sold the lands belonging to the former.

The superintendent was also inclined to believe that, before all the troubles with the annuity Sioux can be permanently settled, it will be necessary to make new trea ties with them, holding them by stipulations of a strong and binding character to the observance of peaceful rela tions with the United States, and responsibl

The superintendent would proceed to the Chippewe agency, to complete their annual payments, as soon ould leave the Lower Sloux agency.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions .- Instruction have gone out from the General Land Office to the sur veyor general of Kansas and Nebraska to return a prope plat of survey for the tract of land granted to the Presby terian board of foreign missions, under the 13th article of the treaty of 1854, in order that a patent may be issued for a title as required by the treaty

Large Grant of Land to the Little Rock and Memphia Rail road.—An adjustment has just been made in the Depart-ment of the Interior of the branch railroad from Little Rock to Memphis, whereby 89,200 acres of land have been certified to the State of Arkansas, under the act of Congress of the 9th of February, 1853. A previous ad justment, last month, for the main trunk of the Caire and Fulton road, under the act above-mentioned, em braces a total of 1,125,000 acres. The main trunk traverses the State from southwest to northeast diagonally, and is 301 miles long in Arkansas and 77½ miles in

Convictions for Forging Applications for Bounty Land. that W. H. Wash, who was indicted a few days since for forgery, was arraigned on two indictments before the United States court at Richmond, Virginia, on Wednesday last, to each of which he plead guilty:

last, to each of which he plead guilty.

A nolle procequi was entered to the remaining indictments, as it is understood that the prisoner is an old man, and will doubtless be sentenced a sufficient period on the indictments to which he plead guilty to satisfy the ends of justice.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Movement of Troops .- Orders have been issued for a body of four hundred and fifty recruits to march from For Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, on the 5th proximo, to reinforce the regiment of mounted riflemen and the third regiment of infantry serving in New Mexico. Several offieers of this regiment, now on leave of abcence, will avai themselves of this escort to return to their posts.

Breach-Louding Rifles. - A board of officers, to be con posed of Licut. Colonel B. L. Beall, first dragoons; Majo Henry Hill, paymaster; Capt. Thomas Duncan, mounter rifles; Capt. Henry Heth, tenth infantry; Capt. Thomas Brereton, ordnance department; and First Lieut. John Gibbon, fourth artillery, is ordered to assemble at West Point, New York, on the 17th instant, to make trial of breach-loading rifles with a view to ascertain which is best suited for the military service.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Among the many articles that have appeared in the democratic press in relation to the sweeping victories of the democracy in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, and Texas, the following from the Boston Post, will deservedly rank very high for its broad, national spirit, its truthful statements and its pointed and timely references to the cause which have led to a revolution full of substantial guarantees for the present and high hopes for the

The late elections have been of great importance to the whole country, as they involved the political character of the next House of Representatives and of several senators. Hence the administration and the democratic party have regarded them with deep interest.

The results will be hailed with high satisfaction by the

democracy all over the country. These results are all and even more, than could be expected, for they show and even more, than could be expected, for they show a grand public opinion coming up on all sides to sustain the vital principles on which the democracy planted them-selves so unhesitatingly and so frankly—the principles of civil and religious liberty, in opposition to the degrading war on race and sect; and of popular sovereignty, in op-position to the measure of congressional restriction on the

Let us analyze the results of the recent elections.

Let us analyze the results of the recent elections. In all the States that have just voted know-nothingism had made large headway; and the political sentiment in some of them, in former years, has been strongly against the democratic party. Take three of them for illustration of the change of public opinion: Tennessee, North Carolina, and Kentucky. Tennessee went for Harrison, for Taylor, and Scott; but the democrats have been steadily gaining of late years. In the last congressional delegation the democrate had half the members, the know-nothings the remainder. Now Tennessee has a democratic governor by 10,000 majority, a democratic legislature, and the democrates have gained in members of Congress. This insures a control over the senatorial election. This State is now permanently democratic. Similar results are seen is now permanently democratic. Similar results are seen the old whis State of North Carolina. This State was in the old whig State of North Carolina. This State was decidedly against the democracy in 1840, 1844, 1848, and gave its vote for Pierce by only a few hundred majority. Now such is the public opinion in favor of the democracy that in but two congressional districts were there serious contests, and this State is solidly on the democratic side. Kentucky is the third old whig State—a State which, since 1832, when she gave her vote for Clay, has been perseveringly against the democracy. This State fell deeply into the slough of know-nothingism. It is unnecessary to occupy space with stating the figures as to its complexion: its majority for Harrison was 26,000. But let it not be forgotten that William Henry Harrison went in 1820 against the Missouri restrictionists; and termed himself the only public man in Ohio who openly took ground against them. The Kentuckians see that termed himself the only public man in Ohio who openly took ground against them. The Kentuckians see that the democracy on the slave question is where Harrison was in 1820. Hence the extraordinary spectacle is now seen of the democracy being triumphant in all branches of State government which the people can get hold of. Think of the intelligence of seven democratic members of Congress; a democratic United States of Kentucky! But the crowning triumph is the election of James B. Clay in the Ashland district, where, two years ago, a know-nothing was elected by a majority of 1,600; and at the last election the know-nothings carried it by 600 against Mr. Buchanan! Far more than a local triumph is this election of Clay; and it is significant of the decaying state of know-nothingism all over the South! caying state of know-nothingism all over the South much for the cause of democracy in three of the States which the people have recently voted.

in which the people have recently voted.

We need not go into particulars as to the old democratic States of Alabama and Texas, for the democracy of those States have made almost a clean sweep of knownothingism. The only congressional disciple of this faith from Alabama has lost his election; and even the powerful aid of the hero of San Jacinto could not save Texas to Sam. In Missouri, too, where there has been so long formidable local divisions in the democratic ranks, their regular candidate is elected governor by a handsome majority.

jority of democrats in the House of Representatives in Congress; and this will enable these members to control legislation. Senators are to be elected in Tennessee, Ken-tucky, and Texus; and democrats will be returned from these States. Thus the ascendency of the democracy is now complete in all branches of the general govern-

But this is not all. To these triumphs are to be added

the indications of northern public opinion such as we seen in the noble struggle and gains of the Connectic

the indications of northern public opinion such as were seen in the noble struggle and gains of the Connectivat democracy, and such as are now seen in the elections in flowa. These, with other facts that might be named show how the tide is setting at the North. The band of true men here who have had the moral courage to face and fight the current fanaticism and heresy are daily receiving accessions; and we hesitate not to predict that every future election will show their importance. This northern phalanx is fast becoming a power; and it will stand side by side with a southern phalanx in maintaining common constitutional rights, thereby preserving the common blessing of the American Union. More that rights guarantied in the constitution neither the Souih nor the North ought to sak; and the great national party of both sections will never consent to less than these rights. On such common ground both wings of the party have fought the modern heresies, and now the evidence is every day accumulating that the intelligent people of this country, after the sober second thought, will not harbor a detestable no-popery cry, derived from British toryism, or a pestilential abolitionism imported from Exeter Hall; but, in preference to such foreign influence, will stand permanently by the principles of civil and religious liberty proclaimed by Jefferson, and the American Union, as established by the fathers of the republic.

These demonstrations show a controlling public sentiment rallying to the support of the present national administration, and that the wise and firm course of President Bechanan will be nobly sustained. The misrepresentations of the opposition as to the designs of the democracy are fast passing away, for time is demonstrating to an intelligent people that the democracy are not siming to force slavery on to free territory, or on to any territory, but to guard the sovereignty of the States, to administer with equal justice the general government, and thus to strengthen the constitution of our country. Sucho

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA

We give in another column the vote for members Congress as far as received up to the time of going In the first district the candidates were Hon. Henry

Shaw, democrat, and W. N. H. Smith, esq., K. N. All the counties have been heard from but Currituck. The majority against Dr. Shaw two years ago was 346. He has gained 40 votes in Camden, 89 in Pasquotank, 11 n Perquimans, 48 in Chowan, 172 in Halifax, 2 in Be tie, 58 in Washington, and 72 in Tyrrell; and he has lost 116 in Gates, 29 in Northampton, 42 in Hertford, and 16 in Martin—leaving his clear gain in all the counties but Currituck 289 votes. That from 346, Colonel Paine's majority, leaves 57; and if he has gained 38 Colonel Paine received a large vote in Currituck two years ago, and Dr. Shaw received 47 votes less than were polled for Gov. Reid in 1852.

But, whatever the result may be, Dr. Shaw has made in excellent run. He comes out of the contest with in reased reputation, and with still stronger claims on the respect, the confidence, and the attachment of his friends We may hear from Currituck before going to press; and f we should we will give the result in a postse

In the second district the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, dem-In the third district the Hon. Warren Winslow, dem-

In the fourth district the Hon, L. O'B. Branch, democrat, has been re-elected without any regular opposi

In the fifth district the candidates were S. E. William esq., democrat, and John A. dilmer, esq., know-nothing. All the counties have been heard from but Moore and Montgomery; and without these Mr. Gilmer's majority is 534. He is no doubt elected by a majority rang-ing from 600 to 800. Moore has probably given Mr. Williams a small majority, and Montgomery has probably given Mr. Gilmer a majority of two to three hundred Mr. Williams has canvassed the district thoroughly and ably, and has fought a noble battle against know-nethingism in its last and only stronghold in North Carolina. It Mr. Smith has been defeated, as we sincerely trust he has been, Mr. Gilmer will be the lone "dark-lantern" from

this State in Congress.

In the sixth district Alfred M. Scales, jr., esq., of Rockingbam, democrat, is elected by a triumphant and glorious majority over Hon. R. C. Puryear, anti-Nebraska whig and know-nothing. Col. Puryear was elected two years ago over Mr. Scales by 366 majority. All the coun-ties have been heard from but Ashe, and Mr. Scales's clear gain is 960! He has gained in every county heard from. If Ashe county has voted as it did two years ago, Scales's majority will be 640. But he has no doubt gained in Ashe also. His majority will be between 600 and 800 votes. We counted with confidence on the election of Mr. Scales, but not by so large a mo has indeed made a brilliant and most triumphant can paign. He has defeated an old and experienced campaign er; and he has done it in the face of misstatements and misrepresentations by as unscrupulous opponents as any public man ever had. But he had hosts of true-hearted and gallant friends to aid him; and from Rockingham to Ashe they have worked for him with a zeal and an energy worthy of all praise. Alfred M. Scales is one of most promising young men in the State. We congratulate his numerous friends upon his election to a post which he will occupy with credit to himself and honor to

In the seventh district the Hon. Burton Craige, demo crat, has been re-elected without any regular opposition.

And in the eighth district the Hon. Thomas L. Clingnan, democrat, has been re-elected without any regula

six members of the House of Representatives democratic, North Carolina will present an almost solid front in the next Congress on the side of the administration of Presi dent Buchanan. There can be no doubt now about he position. She is democratic by many thousands, and will perform her part cheerfully and firmly in sustaining on ever had.

LATER. - DR. SHAW MOST PROBABLY ELECTED. - Since the above was prepared we have received the vote of Curi-tuck. Our table in another column foots up twelve ma jority for Shaw. The vote is close, and there may b room for doubt ; but we think Dr. Share is elected.

A TALENTED CONGRESS.—A correspondent of the Low all Journal says, in looking over a list of the members of A TALENTED CONGRESS.—A correspondent of the Low-ell Journal says, in looking over a list of the members of the Twenty-third Congress, which commenced December 2, 1833, and closed March 2, 1835, I was somewhat sur-prised at the number of members who have filled high positions under our government. Six members of that Congress—J. Q. Adams, (previous,) Tyler, Polk, Fillmere, Fierce, and Buchanan—have occupied the presidential chair. Five members—Messrs. Calhoun, Johnson, Ty-ler, Fillmere, and King—have been Vice Presidents; and no less than eight members—Messrs. John Q. Adams, Henry Clay, John Forsyth, Daniel Webster, John C. Cal-houn, James Buchanan, John M. Clayton, and Edward houn, James Buchanan, John M. Clayton, and Edward Everett—have filled the office of Secretary of State. Thirty-two members have been governors of States, and twenty-three members of the House have since served in the Senate.

We learn from the Bedford (Va.) Democrat that Mr. James Metcalf, of Bedford, has in his possession a fine portrait of Admiral Vernon. It is admirably executed, and in fine preservation. It was presented to the grandfather of Mr. Metcalf by Admiral Vernon, who was a collateral relative and friend. It will be remembered that this officer was distinguished, amongst other achievements, by taking the city and castle of Porte Bell from the Spaniards in 1740 with only six ships and 240 soldiers. Washington's home was named after the old Admiral.